

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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The same time it was in favor of the large district plan as enabling them to select a better class of men.

A Republican member from the city was at a loss whether to regard the proposition of the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Greeley) as a declaration of universal suffrage or of universal amnesty. Certainly it was a proposition peculiar in itself, and as certainly neither sensible nor just. He believed in the rule of majorities. The majority of to-day may be the minority of to-morrow, and it was proper that such a corrective should be

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.
 The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. MER-

HITT said that the President, and the President pro tem, were both absent, and it was necessary for the convention to select another President pro tem. He therefore moved that Thomas G. Alvord be chosen President pro tem, for the time being, and that the Secretary notify the Comptroller of the public appointment. This motion was carried. The Convention then went into a Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on the organization of the Legislature. Mr. Archer, (Rep., Wayne) in the Chair.

Mr. PRINDLE (Rep., Chenango) could not agree with the report of the committee with reference to large Senate districts. It would take the power out of the hands

the people in a place fit in the hands of politicians. It would tend to establish a monopoly, having the same effect as the combination of political parties. He would have a Conservative Senate, and one beyond reach of organized political agencies, and the people would be able to elect a man of principle and held responsible to their immediate representatives. The plan of small districts would come into use.

Mr. MERWIN (Rep. Jefferson) was in favor of large Senatorial Districts. Such a plan would secure a stronger representation of the people, and would be more economical; but while he expressed this opinion, he was opposed to this Convention assuming the responsibility of making the apportionment. That duty more properly belonged to the Legislature. He was in favor of the plan of small districts, but he was not in favor of doing the work, they were compelled to enter the political arena, and partisan feelings must necessarily be aroused. The Legislature would be obliged to make a compromise between party interests or party results. The party in power now may give place to another, and it was unsafe and unwise to predicate action with reference to party interests.

Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Niagara) had not at first thought he should support the report of the Committee for eight districts. He had been so long in the Legislature, and he had had wrought a change upon his mind. He had concluded that a larger number of Districts would be preferable. He was in favor of the plan of small districts, and would stand forth the first instance. Why not pass it over entirely to the Legislature? It was a legislative question. The Legislature had the right to pass the bill. The question of passing the subject over to the Legislature, however the Districts may be arranged, it would affect thousands of votes to be cast with reference to the adoption of the report. It was a question of expediency. If an angel were to form the Districts he could not give entire satisfaction.

Mr. MERRILL (Rep., Niagara) said the Senate should be so constituted that it would be less affected by local prejudice, and more fully represent the State at large than the House. He was in favor of the plan of small districts, and for long terms would come the nearest to making the Senate such a body as would be able to represent the State at large, and make the members partake more of the State.

interest and State reputation. It would give that body a higher class of men than could be obtained by its direct election. Their representatives in the Assembly. The experience prior to 186 had shown that if the Senate was then an able body it has been since. He did not desire to offer any particular reason for this, but thought the general recollection of men would confirm his statement. His opinion was that the number secured in that body, one-quarter of the number only being elected in each year. He believed there was a general feeling that the able Convention of 186 made a mistake in dividing up the State into small Senatorial districts. That they were too numerous, and that since that time the able and as strong men in the higher branch of the Legislature. Such a Senate would prove a check upon the popular branch elected every year. He thought a careful consideration on the subject would show that such a change would be beneficial.

ought to be held to secure a fair appointment of these districts. He believed that such a purpose would adequately protect the rights of the minority. He would not, however, complete this work with a view to the public good. He further hoped that we would go back to the old system of electing Members by the people. He said that he had shown that men were elected to the Assembly, who would not have been thought of for that position if the county system were continued. He had not been the experience under the present Constitution. Under the present constitution there was a plan going back to the plan of having some officers appointed by the Executive. Mr. COOKE (Rep.) said that he had been told that had the majority by the minority. Gentleman had traveled out of their way to hunt up grievances. The committee had been charged with the duty of examining the manner in which the Republican districts were drawn. He knew that in making up the districts as reported, the question of politics did not enter in the consideration of the matter. He said that the Republican majority in the State was only about two percent that by this apportionment the Republicans would get about one-third of the seats in the Assembly. The committee could not help that, because the Democratic majorities were confined to New-York, and a few counties in the West. He said that the Democratic majorities were confined over the State, and hence they were compelled in

making up the districts of contiguous territory from the best of the best. He thought that if the opinions of the members the committee supposed they were representing the views of this Convention in recommending large districts. There was no propriety in making branches of the Legislature substantially alike, and he was not disposed to support a measure which the majority should not so select the man that should be sent to the Senate. There was no strength in the argument that politicians would more directly control under the plan than under the present one. The politicians would control the nominations now. He saw the difficulty of an apportionment, and would gladly have been relieved from any responsibility with it. He had no personal feelings in the matter, but he was not sure that you had not there was in it.

for he did not see why New-York should not be Republican in the course of the next three years. He saw nothing now to prevent it. His friends were about to

take the negro out of politics and there would be nothing left for the Democrats to base an issue upon. [Laughter.] The trial of John H. Surratt was about concluded, and he would be disposed of by the time this Convention should

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Dutches) did not approve of the plan for large districts. It would not secure an able class of men. The four Senators would be selected from specified localities which would claim the nomination.

tions. The change in the boundaries of districts would not prevent corruptions nor secure representative men of more honesty or integrity. If we should tell our constituents that this plan had been adopted to

prevent corruption, they would laugh at us. Other means should be resorted to to accomplish that end. The representative should be amenable to the people.

At first we only had four Senate districts in this State, then it was enlarged to eight, and then to thirty-two. Thus it had been shown that representation had been enlarged.

Progress was reported, the Committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Aug. 2.—The yellow fever has been pronounced epidemic. There were six interments on the 31st ult.

EXPLOSION ON A MOBILE RAILROAD.
 Monday, Aug. 2.—An engine on the Mo-

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 2.—An engine on the Mobile and Great Western Railroad exploded to-day, killing the engineer and fireman. The passengers were unin-

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—Four prisoners who were confined in the Floyd County jail at New Albany, Ind., escaped therefrom to-day by breaking the

re-arrested, but the others are still at large.

AN INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.
We yesterday published an account of the

lynching of a negro near Leipsic, Del., on a suspicion of incendiarism. The man is now said to have been innocent. *The Wilmington Commercial* says:

It is now generally believed that a colored girl, who lived with Mr. Collins, is the person who set his barn on fire, and she has been lodged in jail, charged with the

offense. There seems to have been no good ground for suspecting the boy who was hung of setting fire to the barn, and it is said that the gang of murderers made a mistake. The parties who did the lynching are still at

large; yet it is seriously stated that the servants at Mr. Collins's house recognized them on the night of the murder, and would have testified to their identity on the

Coroner's inquest had they not been intimidated by threats, some of which were openly made as they were about to give their evidence. It is further alleged that

the guilty parties are too respectably connected to be prosecuted; that they are Republicans in politics, etc., all of which is sheer nonsense, criminal as it is weak.